

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague and cholerine.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, August 7, as follows:

During the week ended August 1, 1903, five vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 431 crew and 550 passengers, were inspected, 193 steerage passengers and 16 crew were bathed, and 363 pieces of baggage were disinfected. The official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended July 25 shows: enteric fever, 4 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; plague, 3 cases (previously reported), 1 death; dysentery, 11 cases, 0 deaths. The same report for the week ended August 1 shows: enteric fever, 8 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case, 0 deaths; plague, 0 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 12 cases, 1 death.

Cases of cholerine, some of which are probably true cholera, continue to be reported from Kobe and other places in southern Japan.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, August 29, as follows: Week ended August 29, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,000 (about); 1 case of yellow fever during the week; 1 death; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 9. Prevailing diseases, malarial and enteric.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good.

Merida.—Deaths 30, from following causes: Yellow fever, enteritis, gastritis, pernicious fever, meningitis, traumatism, broncho-pneumonia, etc.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.		Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.
Aug. 22 22	City of Washington Ravensdale	New York New York, via Campeche.	71 20	a 40 6		
23	Straits of Dover	New York				
26	Magnolia	Ship Island				
27	Miguel M. Penillos	New Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Tampico.	50			
27 29	Santiago de Cuba Hörda	New York Boston	28 25			

a For New York, 10.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Mortality statistics.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, August 31, as follows:

Week ended August 29, 1903.

Bills of health issued	5
Vessels disinfected and passed	2
Vessels inspected and passed	3
Personnel of crew	
Passengers in transit.	2
Baggage, pieces	2